

**MUMEYA**  
Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of photographic  
work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos.  
Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Speciality.  
No. 22, Queen's Road Central  
Tel. 254.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains one Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12.  
per annum.

No. 16,950.

號一十月九年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

巳丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

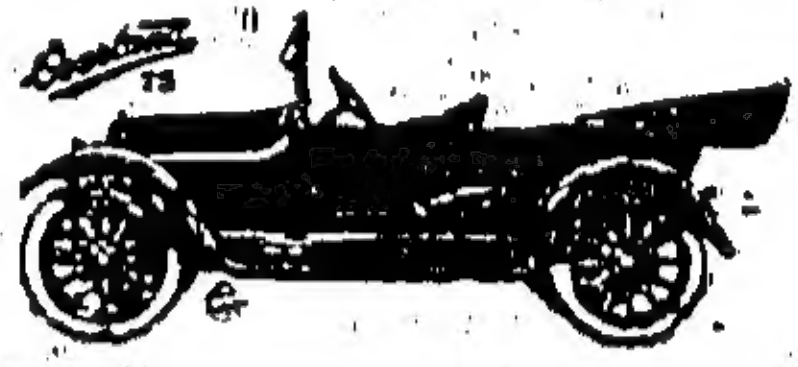
## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
HONGKONG.  
Tel. 618.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
**INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.**  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS  
**HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS**  
  
TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT  
**BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.**

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PURE Manila ROPE**  

STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE LAID 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 10"
---------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------

  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**  
Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

## WATSON'S B BRANDY.

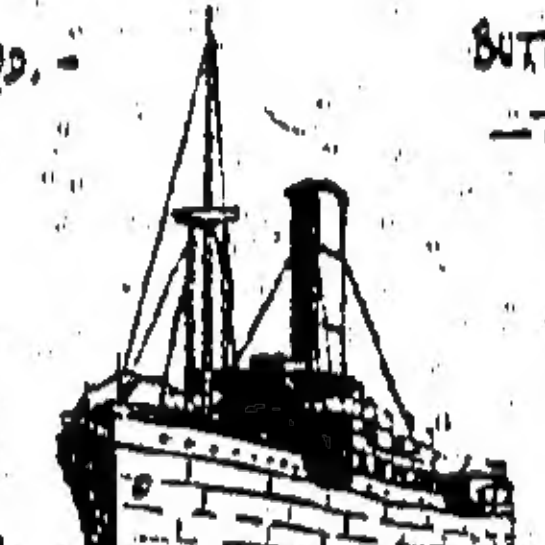
Superior Old Cognac.

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Telephone No. 616.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
OF HONGKONG LTD.  
AGENTS:—  
—TELEPHONE 212—  
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—  
—TELEPHONE 212—



## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
**A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.**  
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.  
Terms: From 25 per day, incl. breakfast.  
Telegraph add: "Peaceful."  
P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES  
FOUNDRIES AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY  
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S  
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR  
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## THE WAR. LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA.

#### GENERAL KORNILOFF DEMANDS SUPREME POWER.

M. KERENSKY REFUSES AND  
RELIEVES HIM OF  
HIS POST.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.  
M. Kerensky, in a proclamation,  
announces that General Korniloff has  
demanded that he shall hand over  
all civil and military powers to the  
Generalissimo, who would form a  
new Government.

M. Kerensky refuses and orders  
General Korniloff to hand over the  
post of Commander-in-Chief to  
General Klembovsky, the Com-  
mander-in-Chief on the Northern  
Front, who will be provisionally  
Generalissimo, but remaining at  
Pysoff.

M. Kerensky also proclaims martial  
law in the town and the districts  
of Petrograd, and appeals to all  
citizens to maintain order for the  
defense of the country.

General Korniloff's demand for  
supreme power was conveyed to M.  
Kerensky by the ex-Premier, Prince  
Lvoff.

The demand said that General  
Korniloff would form a new Govern-  
ment at his pleasure. The authen-  
ticity of the summons was confirmed  
in a telegraphic conversation between  
General Korniloff and M. Kerensky.

M. Kerensky's proclamation con-  
tinues:—"Considering the demand  
as an attempt in certain quarters to  
profit by the country's difficult situa-  
tion, and to establish a state of things  
contrary to the aims of the Revolution,  
the Government has recognised the  
necessity of charging me, for the  
safety of the Fatherland and the  
freedom of the Republican régime,  
to take urgent and indispensable  
measures to cut the roots of all  
attempts against the supreme power  
of the Revolution."

#### POSSIBILITY OF CIVIL WAR.

#### MESSAGE BY M. KERENSKY.

London, Sept. 10.  
A wireless report says:—  
M. Kerensky has sent a message  
to the Military and Civil authorities  
throughout Russia declaring that  
General Korniloff has betrayed the  
Fatherland and the Revolution and  
that General Lukomsky is also a  
traitor because he has refused the  
Provisional Government's order to  
take over General Korniloff's com-  
mand, indicating the possibility of  
civil war at the front. General  
Korniloff will be punished for  
treachery. The Government is taking  
measures to prevent General Korniloff  
directing detachments.  
The Petrograd Workmen's Com-  
mittee suggests that the Army and  
Navy will refuse to obey the orders  
of General Korniloff and General  
Lukomsky.  
(It will be noted that the telegram  
gives the name of the General appointed  
by the Provisional Government to be  
Commander-in-Chief as Klembovsky,  
while another gives it as Lukomsky.)

### ENEMY AIR MACHINES IN GULF OF RIGA.

#### ATTACKING TORPEDO BOATS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.  
A Russian official message states:  
In the direction of Riga, in the  
region of Pskov, our vanguards are  
holding back attacks on the Burtnek  
line.

Enemy hydroplanes in the Baltic  
dropped forty bombs on the batteries  
at Tzerel without result.  
Sixteen air machines twice attack-  
ed our torpedo-boats in the Gulf of  
Riga without result.

Enemy mine-sweepers are working  
at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.  
An enemy submarine blew up a  
tug in the Gulf of Finland.

### THE EXODUS FROM PETROGRAD.

LONDON, Sept. 10.  
Telegrams from Petrograd indicate  
a growing nervousness. The depart-  
ing trains are crowded and there are  
long queues at all the stations and  
booking offices.

The Government is offering facili-  
ties for the removal of stores, cargo  
and private effects.

### GERMAN BEST REGIMENTS FOR RIGA FRONT.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.  
It is reported from Headquarters  
that the Germans have sent their  
best regiments, including nearly the  
whole Guard, from the South-West  
Front, to the North.

### THE DEPRECIATION OF THE ROUBLE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.  
The Rouble is steadily depreciating,  
80 only being equal to £1.

### GERMAN MESSAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.  
A German official message states:  
We repulsed the Russo-Rumanian  
between the Troits and Otloz  
Valleys.

### THE ALLIES AND SWEDEN.

#### NO ACTION CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.  
Reuter learns that no action is  
contemplated by the Allies regarding  
the Swedish disclosures. It is not  
a question of a quarrel of the Allies  
and the Swedish people, who are  
expected to strongly disavow what  
has happened, but it is hoped that  
the Swedish Government will take  
an early opportunity of explaining  
the affair. It is well-known that  
there is a small military group in  
Sweden who might approve such  
behaviour as has occurred, but it is  
confidently expected that the bulk  
of the Swedish people will share the  
view of the world at large regarding  
the iniquitous and barbarous intrigues  
of Germany.

### COUNT LUXBURG FORMERLY AT CALCUTTA.

LONDON, Sept. 11.  
The Daily Express draws attention  
to the fact that Count Luxburg was  
formerly the German Consul at  
Calcutta.

### REPORTED BIG PURCHASE OF SILVER FROM CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 11.  
The Times' New York Correspondent  
says an unconfirmed report  
that Russia has bought 25,000,000  
of silver from China.

(Continued on Page 2.)

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH ARE VERIFIED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,**  
£23,970,387.  
I. Authorized Capital £8,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,475,500  
II. Fire Fund £5,551,947  
III. Life & Annuity Funds £17,992,580  
Sinking Fund Account £39,230  
£23,970,387

Revenues Fire Branch £2,531,456  
Life and Annuity Branch £2,411,693  
Revenues Marine Department £37,299  
Other Receipts £73,940  
£25,353,388  
The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
all claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
4 mks.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Town Office, 48, Cross Street, No. 2 Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 468.  
Shipyards: Shum Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
Established, April 1, 1912.  
**WONG PING WA, Manager.**

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.  
ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European Paths and Scenic Views.  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373.  
Telegraphic Address  
VICTORIA.  
**J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.**

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION  
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.  
TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of  
the late SIFU YING.  
15, D'ARVILLE STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.



## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

Portuguese Junior CLERK for an Office. Must write a good hand and be quick at figures.  
Apply by letter to  
L. C. & Co.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong Sept. 9, 1917. 2088

## WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by shipping firm. State previous experience and salary required.  
Apply—  
Box 450.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

## ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins SATURDAY, September 15th. Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th instant, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.  
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917. 2058

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "Beginners" will commence on MONDAY, 1st October, 1917, if sufficient support be forthcoming.  
Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.  
By Order,  
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917. 2086

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.  
Notices are further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2091

## NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

## UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at noon.  
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment from the BANK OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.  
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.  
A. R. LOWE,  
Liquidator.  
Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

## COMIC RECORDS BY BILLY WILLIAMS

6004 I've found Kelly ...  
You're the one  
6006 I wish it was Sunday night  
I do wish that I was a Lady's man  
6008 My lass from Glasgow Town  
I never heard Father  
laugh so much before  
6042 It's a grand old song—  
Home Sweet Home  
The Kangaroo Hop  
6047 Mister John Mackenzie O'  
I come fra' Scotland ...

## ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LU HING FAN, a Chinese professor, reports to the Chinese Language School, 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, that he has received a large number of applications for lessons in Chinese. He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native of Canton. He has been teaching Chinese for many years and has a large number of pupils. He is now offering lessons in Chinese to all who are interested. The lessons are given in the Chinese Language School, 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong. The fees are very low. Those who are interested should apply to Mr. Lu Hing Fan at the Chinese Language School, 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong. 1321

## SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM  
MADE IN LONDON, BY ALL CHEMISTS



## SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

greatest of Elizabethan Seamen, a man of Devon. He won great glory for his Country; inspired terror into his enemies and into his hard-pressed Countrymen gratitude—for in June 1586 he set sail from Virginia with 190 Colonists bringing Tobacco and potatoes. He was building even better than he knew, for the Sea-power of England—her all in all—ensures the freedom of the seas across which her ships are ever sailing with The

## THREE CASTLES Virginia Cigarettes



There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES" the Virginians.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS.  
BRISTOL AND LONDON.  
ENGLAND

## SHIPPING LOSSES.

## U.S. DEMAND FOR TONNAGE FIGURES.

July 23.  
The Sun, which is strongly pro-Ally in its sympathies, prints a column leading article this morning under the heading "Tell us the Tonnage Sink." The article owes its inspiration to Lord Northcliffe's urging that the figures of tonnage sunk by submarines should be issued by the British Admiralty in a manner that could be understood by the people. The Sun interprets in its article the feeling, prevalent throughout America, that a people of a democracy are entitled to be taken into the Government's confidence concerning so important a matter as damage done by U-boats.  
Last week the New York Times printed a dispatch from London saying that the losses due to submarines were 1,600,000 tons monthly. This was later shown to be an error due to cable transmission. The New York Times figures should have been 600,000 tons instead of 1,600,000 tons. The Sun takes up this incident, saying—  
The scare caused for a few hours by a cable error in the London dispatch about the quantity of shipping destroyed by submarines illustrates the state of mind of the American people towards this very important aspect of the war. If a cable added a million to the number of casualties in a battle or to the total of troops on a given front the mistake would have been taken immediately. But so little do most of us know about submarine warfare that when the monthly loss of tonnage appeared in a message from London as 1,600,000 instead of 600,000 it was both printed and talked about as if it were correct. War under sea being now in its most acute and threatening phase, this allowance of the nation to grasp its significance is deplorable and even dangerous.  
But it is not entirely, it is not in our judgment, even chiefly, the fault of this nation that it not yet clearly understands the facts. The fault lies in the main with those who have refused to put the facts clearly and intelligibly before us. The British Admiralty has for a long time published, not the amount of tonnage lost weekly, but only the number of ships destroyed. To 99 people out of 100 the numbers convey no information at all. Worse than that, they positively mislead. The vessels sunk are divided into two classes, over and under 1,000 tons. But the whole point is how much are they over 1,600? Ingenious and painstaking persons of statistical bent occupy themselves in "estimating" what the tonnage losses probably amount to. They strike an average tonnage in the neighbourhood of 4,000 tons. They multiply the number of ships lost by that figure and triumphantly present to us the result.  
Not one newspaper reader in 100 sees that this is pure guess work. It has no more value than a "guess" of the number of ships lost. The ships sink may be all big ships; too many of these lack the speed which gives them a good chance of escape.  
What the American people must be plainly told, if they are to be rescued from full comprehension of the submarine threat, is the exact figure of the amount of tonnage destroyed. When they know this, the nature and extent of the danger

will be clear to them. They will see that it is not a remote danger, not a danger menacing only others, but a danger to themselves, to their sons whom they are sending across the ocean, to the success of their armies, to the realization of their aims in the war. Unless this danger can be met and diminished every ship carrying United States troops, every ship which is sent to those troops with food or munitions, will run serious and unnecessary risk.—The Times.

## GERMAN NEED OF SUBMARINE CREWS.

Germany needs trained crews to man her submarines. Of the U-boats themselves she has no lack (says "Literary Digest") for it must not be forgotten that since the battle of Jutland the submarine has been the hope of the German Navy, and the building of submarines is given precedence over other construction in the yards.  
By the latest methods of manufacture a U-boat can be completed in 15 days. The parts have been established and are stamped out of the metal at dozens of factories, each plant specializing on one part, which is sent to the docks at Kiel or Hamburg. Whenever it is there the machine is waiting for it, and two weeks from the time the ore is mined the U-boat is ready to sink a hospital ship, or so frankly confessed in a recent official bulletin. And there's the hitch. The boat is ready, but the crew is not.  
From two to three months are required to train a submarine crew, to teach them the use of the complicated machinery, and accustom them to the seasick motion of the boats. It is said in Berlin that the greatest loss when a submarine fails to return is the crew, and thanks to the sparing exploits of the Scottish sailors, Germany was short of men on February 1st.  
Carl W. Ackerman, who has just returned from a stay in the German Empire, writes in the "New York Tribune" that at the beginning of the campaign of ruthlessness Germany had 400 submarines completed or four torpedoes against the Dutch ships, and then zigzagged between them, sinking them with bombs and shell fire.  
When at sea the submarines assemble at a given point every morning and receive wireless instructions, presumably from Balbo's base. There are about 30 U-boats in the north of the sea, each carrying a crew of 60 men, and this fleet is supplemented by a secondary squadron marked with a C. The first class boats

have a speed calculated as sufficient to overtake any cargo boat. Two thirds of their crews are experienced and one third novices. The boats carry a fortnight's stores and have a maximum period of submergence of from eight to ten hours. Each is equipped with two periscopes, and sometimes descends to from 30 to 50 metres.

## GERMAN LINERS AS AMERICAN TRANSPORTS.

The New York Herald of July 25th says.  
Sixteen German steamships, including the giant Vaterland, were taken over by the Navy Department to-day and hereafter will be operated as transports to carry American troops and supplies across the Atlantic. Announcement of this action was made to-night in the following statement issued by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, through the Committee of Public Information:—  
Secretary Daniels announced that the American flag was hoisted on the great German steamship Vaterland to-day. He also stated that fifteen other German ships have been taken over by the government and the work of fitting them out for transport service would be rapidly pushed to completion. The work on all these ships was begun some time ago by private contract under the Shipping Board. The Navy Department has now taken over this work under its own direction.  
The sixteen vessels on which the naval flag has been hoisted are admirably adapted for the transport service to carry troops as well as horses and equipment. With the vessels already in use, sufficient in number to transport the Pershing expedition and the regiment of marines to France, facilities will be at hand to send over American soldiers much more rapidly than had been anticipated.  
The German vessels were built with the idea that they might serve as naval auxiliaries. This purpose is now to be achieved, but they will not be German auxiliaries. There have been intimations in official quarters that American ingenuity has been unusually successful in repairing the broken parts and that the vessels will all be ready for service sooner than had been expected.

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" is only a cough while it is ONLY a cough.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough—Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.  
PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

## Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery

## The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

## PATELL &amp; CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE  
EXPORTERS,  
SILK MERCHANTS,  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in  
NEW YORK,  
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.  
Branches:—  
CANTON,  
SHANGHAI,  
YOKOHAMA,  
BOMBAY.  
HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,  
HONGKONG.

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

## EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

## STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

## PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s. or larger advertisements from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,  
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

## TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Connaught Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

## TO LET.

NO. 4 "BASILEA," Lyttelton Road, Roomed House with Servants' Quarters.  
Apply to—  
Messrs. LOWE,  
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, August 25, 1917. 2067

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.  
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

## INTIMATIONS

## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS  
108, BLOOMSBURY, HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA  
(Mitsubishi Co.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTANE,  
KISHIDARE, YOSHIOYANI,  
HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA,  
SHINNEW, KAMUYAMADA, HISAI  
& OTUBARI CO-LIMITED.  
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—  
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu,  
Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama,  
Nagoya, Tsunagi, Vladivostok,  
Hankow, Peking, London,  
New York, Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Haiphong,  
and Canton.

Cable Address:—(TWASAKI)  
Codes:—A-1, A. B. C. 5th Ed.,  
Western Union, and Bentley's.

## AGENCIES:—

CHINESE: Messrs. Gearing & Co.  
MANILA: Messrs. Macdonald & Co.  
SINGAPORE: Messrs. Burney & Co., Ltd.  
GLASGOW: Messrs. A. R. Brown  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.  
For Particulars, apply to  
K. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,  
HONGKONG.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1889.  
IRON STEEL, METAL, AND HAND-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchangers. No. 35 and  
37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, W. of  
Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG  
Codes Used: A-1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering Firm, and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.  
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.  
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
workmen under expert European supervision.  
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	WATER LEVEL	WINDY AT	WINDY AT
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	107	107	107	107	107
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	107	107	107	107	107
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	107	107	107	107	107
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	107	107	107	107	107
TALCOLPHEU					
Chunghing Dock	107	107	107	107	107
ASHKEDON					
Long Dock	107	107	107	107	107
Long Dock	107	107	107	107	107

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.  
Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.



## A PATRIOTIC CALL.

## THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,680 has been paid up and, on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

## REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 3rd August, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation in Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock is \$18,817.83. This amount together with the sum of \$19,848.83 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$38,666.66 which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,868.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,568.66.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.		Ct.	
Dr.	Liabilities		Cr.
	<b>SHARE CAPITAL.</b>		
	Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each.....	\$1,000,000	
	Issued 7,868 shares at \$10 each.....	78,680	
	<b>MORTGAGE ACCOUNT.</b>		
	STOCKY CREDITORS (including General Managers' Salaries and Loan Account).	25,713	
	Balance as per last account.....	\$18,817.83	
	Profit for the year.....	19,848.83	
		<b>143,259.66</b>	
	<b>ASSETS.</b>		
	Machinery, Moulding Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Pressing Chambers and also all rights to several processes as per last account.....	\$30,000.12	
	Less Depreciation.....	1,237.72	
		<b>\$28,762.40</b>	
	Advances during the year.....	\$77,415.15	
	Value of 5 Launches as per last account.....	4,500.00	
	Less Depreciation.....	400.00	
		<b>4,100.00</b>	
	Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account.....	\$10,000	
	Less Depreciation.....	\$1,000	
		<b>9,000.00</b>	
	Stock in Trade.....	\$7,868.00	
	Less Depreciation.....	786.80	
		<b>7,081.20</b>	
	Work in Progress.....	26,553.81	
	Accounts Receivable.....	6,000.00	
	Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank \$271.54, P. Cash 167.56).....	7,439.10	
		<b>143,259.66</b>	

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

To	By		
To Interest Account.....	By Balance Working Account.....	\$18,817.83	\$18,817.83
To Auditor's Fee.....		1,000.00	
To Depreciation on Machinery, Plant, Stock &c.....		1,237.72	
To Writing off old Machinery.....		400.00	
To Profit on the year.....		<b>19,848.83</b>	
		<b>\$38,666.66</b>	

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$21,568.66. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

GORDON & CO.,  
General Managers.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,  
Auditor.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 8 o'clock.

## HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

## Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of  
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number than you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Description.....

Date.....

Signature.....

## Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due in full, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

## "MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY."

## FIRST INSTALLMENT OF GERARD'S MEMOIRS.

[BY JAMES W. GERARD.]

American Ambassador at the German Court, 24th July, 1913, to 4th February, 1917.

The following is the first instalment of Mr. James W. Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany."

## FOREWORD.

I am writing what should have been the last chapter of the foreword of this book, because I want to bring home to our people the gravity of the situation: because I want to tell them that the military and naval power of the German Empire is unbroken; that of the 12,000,000 men whom the Kaiser has called to the colours but 1,500,000 have been killed, 500,000 permanently disabled, not more than 500,000 are prisoners of war and about 600,000 constitute the number of wounded or on the sick list of each day, leaving at all times about 9,000,000 effectives under arms.

I state these figures because the Americans do not grasp either the magnitude or the importance of this war. Perhaps the statement that more than 5,000,000 prisoners of war are held in the various countries will bring home to Americans the enormous mass of men engaged.

There have been no great losses in the German navy, and any losses of ships have been compensated for by the building of new ones. The 9,000,000 men and more—for at least 400,000 come of military age in Germany every year—because of their experience in two and a half years of war, are better and more efficient soldiers than at the time when they were called to the colours. Their officers know far more of the science of this war and the men themselves now have the skill and bearing of veterans.

Nor should any one believe that Germany will break under starvation or make peace because of revolution.

## THERE WILL BE NO REVOLT.

The German nation is not one which makes revolutions. There will be no revolution in Germany, but a simultaneous rising of the whole people. The officers of the army are all of one class, and of a class devoted to the ideals of autocracy. A revolution of the army is impossible.

and at home there are only the boys and old men, easily kept in subjection by the police.

There is far greater danger of the starvation of our allies than of the starvation of the Germans. Every available inch of ground in Germany is cultivated, and cultivated by the aid of the old men, the boys and the women and the 2,000,000 prisoners of war.

The arable lands of northern France and of Belgium are being cultivated by the German army with an efficiency never before known in these countries, and most of that food will be added to the food supplies of Germany. Certainly the people suffer but still more certainly this war will not be ended because of the starvation of Germany.

## INDUSTRIES ARE NOT.

Although thinking Germans know that if they do not win the war the financial day of reckoning will come, nevertheless, owing to the clever financial handling of the country by the government and the great banks, there is at present no financial distress in Germany, and the knowledge that unless indemnities are obtained from other countries the weight of the great war debt will fall upon the people perhaps makes them ready to risk all in a final attempt to win the war and impose indemnities upon not only the nations of Europe, but upon the United States of America.

We are engaged in a war against the greatest military power the world has ever seen; against a people whose country was for so many centuries a theatre of such devastating wars that fear is bred in the very marrow of their souls, making them ready to submit their lives and fortunes to an autocracy which for centuries has ground their faces, but which has promised them, as a result of the war, not only security, but riches untold and the dominion of the world; a people which, as from a high mountain, have looked upon the cities of the world and the glories of them and have been promised these cities and these glories by the devil of autocracy and of war.

We are warring against a nation whose poets and professors, whose pedagogues and whose priests have united in stirring its people to a white pitch of hatred, first against Russia, then against England and now against America.

The U-boat peril is a very real one for England. Russia may either break up into civil wars or become so ineffective that the millions of German troops engaged on the Russian front may be withdrawn and hurled against the western lines. We stand in great peril, and only the exercise of ruthless realism can win this war for us. If Germany wins this war it means the triumph of the autocratic system. It means the triumph of those who believe not only in war as a national industry, not only in war for itself, but in war as a high and noble

occupation. Unless Germany is beaten every nation will be compelled to turn itself into an armed camp until the German autocracy either brings the whole world under its domination or is forever wiped out as a form of government.

## VICTORY MEANS ATTACK ON U.S.

We are in this war because we were forced into it, because Germany not only murdered our citizens on the high seas, but filled our country with spies and sought to incite our people to civil war. We were given no opportunity to discuss or negotiate. The forty-eight hours' ultimatum sent by Austria to Serbia was not, as Bernard Shaw said, "a decent time in which to ask a man to pay his hotel bill." What of the six-hour ultimatum given to me in Berlin on the evening of January 31st, 1917, when I was notified at 6 that ruthless warfare would commence at 12? Why, the German government, which up to that incident had professed amity and a desire to stand by the Sussex pledges, knew that it took almost two days to send a cable to America! I believe that we are not only justly in this war, but prudently in this war. If we had stayed out and the war had been drawn out by Germany we would have been attacked—and that while Europe stood grinning by—not directly at first, but through an attack on some Central or South American state to which it would be at least as difficult for us to send troops as for Germany. And what if this powerful nation, vowed to war, were once firmly established in South or Central America? What of our boasted isolation then?

It is only because I believe that our people should be informed that I have consented to write this book.

There are too many thinkers, writers and speakers in the United States; from now on we need the doers, the organizers and the realists, who alone can win this contest for us, for democracy and for permanent peace!

## SILENT ON NEUTRALITY HAPPENINGS.

Writing of events so new, I am, of course, compelled to exercise a great discretion, to keep silent on many things of which I would speak, to suspend many judgments and to hold, for future disclosure, many things the relation of which now would perhaps only serve to increase bitterness or to cause internal dissension in our own land.

The American who travels through Germany in summer time or who spends a month having his liver tickled at Homburg or Carlsbad, who has his digestion restored by Dr. Dopper at Kissingen, or who reforms the last art of eating meat at Dr. Decker's, in Baden, learns little of the real Germany and its rulers, and in these articles I tell something of the real Germany not only that my readers may understand the events of the last three years, but that they may judge of what is likely to happen in our future relations with that country.

## CHAPTER I.

At the commencement of the great war I was for some days cut off from communication with the United States, but we soon established a chain of communication, at first through Italy and later by way of Denmark. At all times cables from Washington to Berlin, or vice versa, took on the average two days in transmission.

After the fall of Liege, Von Jagow sent for me and asked me whether I would transmit through the American Legation a proposition offering Belgium peace and indemnity if no further opposition were made to the passage of German troops through Belgium. As the proposition was a proposition for peace, I took the responsibility of forwarding it and sent the note of the German Government to our Minister at The Hague for transmission to the Emperor.

Doctor Van Dyke, our Minister at The Hague, refused to have anything to do with the transmission of this proposition and turned the German note over to the Holland Minister for Foreign Affairs, and through this channel the proposition reached the Belgian government.

## HISTORIC MEETING WITH EMPEROR.

The State Department cabled me a message from the President to the Emperor, which stated that the United States stood ready at any time to mediate between the warring powers and directed me to present this proposition direct to the Emperor.

I therefore asked for an audience with the Emperor and received word from the chief court marshal that the Emperor would receive me at the palace in Berlin on the morning of 10th August. I drove in a motor into the courtyard of the palace and was there escorted to the door, which opened on a flight of steps leading to a little garden about fifty yards square, directly on the embankment of the River Spree, which flows past the royal palace. As I went down the steps the Empress and her only daughter, the Duchess of Brunswick, came up. Both stopped and shook hands with me, speaking a few words. I found the Emperor seated at a green iron table under a large canvas garden umbrella. Telegraph forms were scattered on the table in front of him and he was looking at the front of him and he was looking at the front of him and he was looking at the front of him.

I explained to the Emperor the object of my visit and we had a general conversation about the war and the state of affairs. The Emperor took some of the large telegraph blanks and wrote out in pencil his reply to the President's offer. This reply, of course, I cabled immediately to the State Department. The document reads:—

## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

August 10th, 1914.

I, H. R. H. Prince Henry, was received by His Majesty King George V. in London, who empowered him to transmit to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with H.M. the King, and repeated verbally on the 20th of July.

2.—My Ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir E. Grey to Berlin saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed would England interfere.

3.—On the thirtieth my Ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey, in the course of a "private" conversation, told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Serbia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we "mixed" in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave measures; i.e., if I left my ally Austria in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

4.—This communication being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to H.M. on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth, thanking him for kind messages through my brother and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia—his allies—from making any war-like preparations calculated to disturb my work of mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with H.M. the Tsar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his government to use every possible influence with his allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures. At the same time H.M. asked me if I would transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Serbian towns and a strip of territory as a "main-mise" to make sure that the Serbian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London, quite in conjunction with the British proposal; besides, I had telegraphed to H.M. the Tsar the same as an idea of mine, before I received the two communications from Vienna and London, as both were of the same opinion.

5.—I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

6.—While I was preparing a note to H.M. the Tsar the next morning, to inform him that Vienna, London and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telegrams from H.E. the Chancellor that in the night before, the Tsar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian army, which was of course also mobilized against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria.

7.—In a telegram from London, my Ambassador informed me he understood

## We Save You on Freight.

## MONTGOMERY WARD &amp; CO.

IS

## THE ONLY FIRM

IN THE UNITED STATES

having a sufficient volume of

TRANS-PACIFIC BUSINESS TO SHIP

A CARLOAD OF 80,000 POUNDS

EVERY OTHER DAY.

On shipments to the Orient we

enjoy a low carload export rate, which

is entirely on a weight basis. This

low rate covers both rail and ocean

haul from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe,

Moji, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong,

and Manila, the distributing points of

the Far East. By way of these trans-

shipping points we, here in Chicago,

can take out through bills of lading

to practically all the ports of the

Far East.

BUY OF US AND GET THE BENEFIT OF THIS RATE

The British Government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attacking. I telegraphed to H.M. the King, asking that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Serbia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we "mixed" in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave measures; i.e., if I left my ally Austria in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

ST. HELENA, N. H.



Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.

# NUEVO CORTADO EXTRA

\$3.25 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

Telephone 618.

## To-day's Advertisements

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1917.

### CHINA'S MAN-POWER AND THE WAR.

THE Chinese Government is taking steps to place the recruiting of coolie labour for the Allied countries on an official basis. Hitherto this recruiting has been done through Chinese labour contractors. The intention is that this labour shall henceforth be obtained through official bureaux. This, of course, is as it should be now that China has definitely declared herself to be at war with the Central Powers. But we do not gather from the reports in the Chinese papers that the motives which prompt this change are quite what they ought to be. We see it explained that an official system of the sort would not only be a convenience to the foreign contractors, but also to the coolies who would receive, at least, a part of the profits that now go to the middlemen. That may or may not be the case. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. It remains to be seen whether recruiting through the proposed official bureaux will prove any cheaper to the foreign contractors than the present system, for the official bureaux, presumably, will expect, like the present middlemen, to be reimbursed, and official bureaux in China have not yet won a reputation for economical working. We would like to see China going about this business from an altogether different standpoint. China is at war with the Central Powers and the obligation rests upon her to render all possible help in prosecuting the war to final triumph over the foes of Civilisation. It is not enough that China should merely acquiesce in the emigration of labour to the Allied territories in need of it. What the Allies might reasonably expect of China is that her Government should make the organisation of labour for the war her business, just as other more advanced nations organise fighting armies and munition industries. It must be a sorry reflection for the enlightened part of the population of this vast country of nearly four hundred million inhabitants that while nearly all the other countries at war against the Central Powers are bearing the heavy cost of sending trained and fully equipped armies into the battlefields against the common foe, China is not even bearing the cost of the labour battalions which are going from her shores. However, it will be something to the credit of the country, in the present stage of her development, if the Government makes itself responsible for the mere organisation of labour battalions ready to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, as occasion arises. It is well known that many thousands of Chinese labourers have already gone to Europe, Mesopotamia and Siberia, and the Chinese War Commission, which is now giving consideration to this subject, is doubtless justified in the expectation that many more thousands of coolies will be needed as the war goes on. We see it reported that members of the War Commission pointed out that "the

United States, which has hitherto excluded Chinese labourers, is now reported to propose enlisting 100,000 men from China." That is a report which may well be treated with suspicion, we think, at the present time. The labour interests in America will need a lot of converting before they will acquiesce in the importation of Chinese labour to work in the factories or the fields of the United States, and the Chinese War Commission can safely discount the possibility of any demands from the United States in the near future. The official bureaux will find sufficient scope for their energies in filling the demands for labour in territories nearer the actual fighting zones. The help that China can give her Allies in this direction is manifestly of the greatest value, and China is but fulfilling an obligation which her declaration of war imposes on her in making this emigration of labour, a Government responsibility instead of leaving it to private enterprise.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Diocesan Girls' School, Kowloon, is advertised to re-open on 18th inst.

The Annual *All Forces Fete*, in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, will take place this year on the 30th inst.

The men called up under the Military Service Ordinance have been required to present themselves at the Corps Headquarters for medical examination.

The Manila Observatory at 10 o'clock last night reported the typhoon to be in about 124° Long. E. and 18° Lat. N. moving W. The same Observatory reported this morning a cyclone or typhoon near or over Aparri, moving W. or W.N.W.

It is reported that the agreement for the establishment of an iron and steel foundry jointly by a Japanese group and the Han Yeh-Ping Company is premature, but the latter will undertake to supply monthly 50,000 tons or more of pig-iron to a factory at half the market price. The Japanese, however, will furnish the capital required.

The following paragraph is from a Peking paper:—On account of the censorship at Hongkong a certain procedure was adopted some time ago to avoid delay by the Chinese Postal Administration. Now China is a member of the warring nations on the Entente side it is proposed to restore the old procedure in handling Chinese mail passing through Hongkong.

In May of last year, a wealthy Japanese resident named Miyamoto, of Zamboanga, was charged with the illegal importation of 82 tins of opium, worth from P2,000 to P7,000, into Zamboanga from Sarangani, North Borneo. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced by the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga, Judge Hurd sitting, to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of P4,000 with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency. Miyamoto appealed to the Supreme Court of the Islands and before the appeal was heard one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, serving sentence in San Ramon penal farm, wrote a letter and made affidavit retracting the testimony given by him upon trial of the case in the Court of First Instance in which Miyamoto was convicted. Thereupon, the appellant Miyamoto's attorneys presented to the Supreme Court a motion for new trial based upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. The Supreme Court has dismissed the motion for a new trial and confirmed the sentence passed by the Court below.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

#### THE HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The Yokohama Specie Bank in Hongkong is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders held at the Head Office of this bank at Yokohama on the 10th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. p.a. for the half year ended the 30th June, 1917, to add to the reserve fund Yen 800,000 and to carry forward the sum of Yen 2,250,000 to the next account.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

### GERMAN BANK MANAGERS ARRESTED.

PEKING, Sept. 10. Herr Cordes, the late Manager, and Herr Eggeling, the late Assistant Manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank in Peking, have been arrested for concealing the books of the Bank.

### JAPANESE RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN KWANGTUNG.

PEKING, Sept. 10. A Japanese syndicate is negotiating with the Chinese Government for the right to construct 200 miles of railway from Chaohoy in Kwangtung to Nanchang in Kwangsi.

### CHINA'S MAN-POWER AND THE WAR.

PEKING, Sept. 10. The Allied Ministers are shortly to open negotiations with the Chinese Government with regard to sending labourers and soldiers abroad and aiding American bankers in financing China.

### THE PROPOSED BIG LOAN.

PEKING, via SHANGHAI, Sept. 10. The arrangement for the proposed big loan has been revised. America will join the syndicate and negotiations will commence to-morrow.

### A FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

PEKING, Sept. 10. The Minister of Finance is arranging for a National Financial Conference on October 1st. All the provinces have been asked to send delegates.

### THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

PEKING, Sept. 10. The President received Chang Ming Ki yesterday and discussed with him the situation in Kwangtung.

Lang Chai Kwong's Chief of Staff, Mapui Ngo, has also come to Peking to report on the situation and returns to the South to-day.

The Canton revolutionists have telegraphed to Li Yuan Hung (the late President) saying that they intend appointing him as their Generalissimo. Li Yuan Hung replied in strong terms refusing the offer.

### WAR SAVINGS.

The list of subscribers to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, of which the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., are the Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries, shows that last month about \$153,000 worth of Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. was taken up. The sums invested ranged from one of \$15,010 downwards to sums of \$5.

The totals of the lists in Hongkong currency were:—  
1st List ..... \$ 30,100  
2nd List ..... 10,280  
3rd List ..... 82,075  
4th List ..... 216,395  
5th List ..... 129,380  
6th List ..... 82,125  
7th List ..... 61,380  
8th List ..... 68,335  
9th List ..... 110,255  
Total amount received to date ..... \$768,375

In addition to the above, a total of \$5,175.00 was received in Straits currency, which together with the amount previously acknowledged in this currency, totals \$16,183.75.

A total of £324 11s. 8d. was received in sterling, making with the sterling amounts previously acknowledged, a total of £990 7s. 3d.

A few other sums in yen, francs and gold dollars were also received for investment.

### HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 8th Sept.:

Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 36 weeks
This year .....	14,451 .....
Last year .....	15,848 .....
Increase .....	1,398 .....
Decrease .....	28,957 .....

### RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's All Pain Balm for Rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## SUMMARY COURT.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the legal points were argued in connection with the case in which the Yung Fong firm claimed from the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., the sum of \$500 under a policy dated March 8, 1916, insuring the plaintiff's house, in Kongmoon, which was destroyed by fire on April 20.

At the former hearing the point at issue was whether the Company was liable in view of the fact that the premises insured were burned down in disturbances at Kongmoon during a rebellion, in which circumstances it was stated on the defendant Company's English form of policy that the Company would not hold itself liable.

On the facts, as shown by the evidence, His Lordship gave judgment in favour of the defendant Company.

The legal point now raised was whether the fact of the Company's Chinese form of Policy not containing the printed conditions, as on the English form of Policy, but only the words in Chinese "for conditions refer to the Company's English form of Policy" rendered the Company liable or not.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Preston, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes & Master, appeared for the defendant Company, and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada, for the plaintiff.

Addressing His Lordship, Mr. Potter said he thought His Lordship would have no doubt that the plaintiff was just as aware as the Company was that the words on the Chinese policy referred to the conditions printed on the back of the English form of Policy, and that protected the defendant Company in case of fire so caused, and it had already been found that it was so caused. He did not think he need go further on that point. The plaintiff had stated on that point that if the soldiers had deliberately set fire to his house he would not have brought the claim as he knew His Policy did not cover that.

Mr. Alabaster: He was not acquainted with the conditions he was never supplied with them.

Mr. Potter pointed out that there was a clause on the Chinese policy which referred the holder to the conditions on the English policy. No insurance Company, he said, would issue a policy without any exceptions whatever. The question was as to whether the words on the back of the Chinese policy did in fact refer to the conditions on the form of the English policy. If they did, then to his mind, what the plaintiff thought was utterly irrelevant. The point was one of some importance for the reason that if His Lordship decided against the defendant Company on that point, it would mean that it would lay open the road for action to be brought against all Chinese Insurance Companies for the past half-dozen years for any burning from whatever cause. It would be held that no conditions were implied in the Chinese policy.

Mr. Chung Choy, an interpreter in the employ of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, then stated from the witness box that the clause printed on the back of the Chinese Policy conveyed to his mind that he should refer to the Company's English form of Policy for the rules and conditions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness stated that it was the custom for Chinese Insurance Companies not to print the rules and conditions on the back of their Chinese forms of Policy.

Mr. Chen, the manager of the defendant Company, stated that his Company had two forms of Policy, one in Chinese and one in English. He had never seen a Chinese form of Policy with the conditions printed on the back.

His Lordship: Why do not Chinese Insurance Companies print the conditions on the back of their Chinese form of policy?

Mr. Potter:—I suppose, Your Lordship, it is because they are so voluminous that it would take up too much room.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster, witness admitted that his Company had altered its form of policy since the fire in question, because the old form left insufficient room on the margin for the inclusion of the Company's trade mark.

Mr. Alabaster:—Is that the only reason? Is it a fact that you altered your form of policy purely to get in that pretty picture?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Alabaster, addressing his Lordship, said that the question was whether the defendant Company gave the other side full notice of the conditions. The conditions were not shown on the back of the plaintiff's contract or policy nor on the front of the policy, as was done by English Companies.

Mr. Alabaster quoted instances and produced specimens of other policies in support of his argument.

Proceeding, Mr. Alabaster held that the words on the defendant Company's policy could apply equally to the Company's Articles of Association. The conditions, he argued, must be

## THE MAGISTRACY.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Quartermaster Sergeant Cox, R.E., charged a Chinese Coolie with entering No. 4, Warrant Officers' Quarters at Kennedy Road yesterday with intent to commit a felony.

Prosecutor stated that houses in the block were uninhabited while undergoing repairs, and all the furniture was stored at No. 4. He was walking along Kennedy Road that morning and saw the defendant with a key, trying to open the door of the first floor of No. 4 house. He knew defendant had no business to be there, so he came down and arrested him.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He said he had been ordered by the head carpenter to get some tools, and he thought they were kept at No. 4; that was why he went there.

His Worship (Mr. Wood), adjourned the case to to-morrow to get the evidence of the head carpenter.

### A TOO ENTERPRISING FITTER.

The case in which the Hongkong Electric Co. charged two Chinese with making additional electrical installations, connected with the Company's main, without permission from the company, on their premises at 25 Connaught Road Central, was withdrawn yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese fitter who had made these installations and who represented himself to the occupiers of the premises as an employee of the Hongkong Electric Co., was then charged instead. A further charge was made against him for demanding money with menaces, from the occupiers of the premises.

Mr. Dyer Bail sentenced the defendant to a fine of \$100 or one month's hard labour; and \$50 or two months' hard labour on the second charge.

### OUTCOME OF A FACTION QUARREL.

Before Mr. Wood this morning a Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese with a bamboo pole.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he knew nothing about the assault. He was arrested by mistake.

Inspector Sullivan told His Worship (Mr. Wood) that the complainant refused to say what was the cause of the assault. The result of inquiries instituted by the Police elicited the information that these two men belonged to opposing factions of a Triad Society.

After hearing further evidence His Worship fined the defendant \$25.

### LARCENY FROM A STRANDED JUNK.

A few days ago a Chinese junk laden with charcoal, became stranded on the rocks near Capatun. The occupants of the junk left the boat and built a makeshift on the rocks where they intended to stay till the junk could be refloated. Several small fishing boats hovered around the junk and one night the fishermen entered the junk, broke open the hatches and stole over a hundred piculs of charcoal, which they sold to different shops. As a result of this theft two Chinese shopkeepers were brought up before Mr. Wood this morning, one for the unlawful possession of 70 piculs of charcoal and the other for unlawfully possessing two piculs. Both defendants told His Worship that they bought the charcoal from sampan people who had picked it up as it drifted on the sea. The first defendant had paid \$40 for the 70 piculs of charcoal.

Inspector Gordon told His Worship that the present cost of charcoal is \$2.40 a picul.

After hearing further evidence His Worship fined the first defendant \$50, the second defendant \$20, and ordered the charcoal to be restored to the owners.

### AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in the unlawful possession of 2½ tools of opium and further with unlawful possession of opium dross, other than Government opium.

Defendant told His Worship that the opium was given him by friends in Annam for his personal use. He came from ANNAM en route to Swatow. He was arrested as he was boarding the s.s. *Keiyo Maru* for Swatow.

Mr. Wood fined the defendant \$20, on the first charge and \$10 on the second charge and ordered the opium be confiscated.

Inserted in such a way as to give reasonable notice that they were there. His Lordship said that if the contract had been ambiguous, the defendants could not have recovered, but he was prepared to say that the contract was not ambiguous and the plaintiffs should have known very well what was meant by it.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

## QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

During August the following work has been done:—  
CITY HALL WORKING PARTY under Mrs. Stahl:—

August 2nd case dispatched to Red Cross Depot. Bombs containing:—32 vests, 25 night shirts, 38 shirts, 4 silk shirts, 90 handkerchiefs, 17 pairs of slippers, 2 bed boots, 9 pairs of operation stockings, 40 eye bandages, 11 head bandages, 3 holdalls, 31 scrubbers, 3 pairs woolen pants, 48 milk covers.

August 7th case to Red Cross Depot. Bombs containing:—30 pillowcases, 40 pairs of pyjamas, 30 shrouds, 22 bed jackets, 1 reversible bed jacket, 48 vests, 2 night shirts, 6 pyjamas, 5 head bandages, 24 handkerchiefs, 5 milk covers, 7 scrubbers.

August 10th 3 cases sent to Red Cross Depot. Bombs:—24 shirts, 38 shrouds, 53 pyjamas, 31 night shirts, 40 vests, 35 bed jackets, 2 pairs of bed boots, 33 pairs of slippers, 14 handkerchiefs, 5 pairs of operation stockings, 2 mufflers, 4 eye bandages, 30 milk covers, 9 caps, 27 head bandages, 18 eye bandages, 37 mops.

August 23rd, 2 cases to Red Cross Depot containing:—Amy contributions:—61 pyjamas, 102 shirts, 101 vests, 144 handkerchiefs, 20 scrubbers, 10 shrouds, 3 reversible bed jackets, 13 head bandages, 18 night shirts, 10 surgical shirts, 18 bed jackets, 12 tray cloths, 81 pyjamas, 1 pair operation stockings, 11 pairs of slippers, 132 milk covers, playing cards, cribbage board.

August 30th, 2 cases to Red Cross Depot. Bombs:—31 night shirts, 40 bed jackets, 4 reversible bed jackets, 25 shrouds, 81 pyjamas, 41 vests, 10 surgical shirts, 120 handkerchiefs, 324 milk covers, 1 pair of knee caps, 11 pairs of slippers, 11 scrubbers, playing cards, 48 mufflers, 35 knee caps, 42 caps, 25 pairs of gloves and mittens, 100 pairs of socks.

October 1st. WOMEN'S LEAGUE, under Miss Loureiro:—3 pairs socks, 1 pair bed socks, 7 pairs knee caps, 3 balloons, 3 helmets, 3 mufflers, 34 knitted scrubbers, 12 eye bandages, 285 food covers, 831 rolled bandages.

WESTERN CHURCH WORKING PARTY, under Mrs. Robinson:—1,131 rolled bandages, 120 Mamel handkerchiefs, 60 shirts, 30 swabs, 6 pairs pyjamas, 13 vests.

PRAX CLUB, under Mrs. Sandeman:—378 roller bandages, 608 swabs, 43 many tail, 1 odd dressings.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD, under Mrs. Sandeman:—20 shirts, 35 vests, 7 pyjamas, 8 slippers, 25 socks, 13 knee caps, 6 caps, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 bed cover, 24 milk covers, 6 shrouds, 13 robbers, 18 eye bandages, 3 mops.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY, under Mrs. Macdonald:—

One case to the Scottish Home containing:—162 shirts, 182 handkerchiefs, 180 pairs of socks, 47 wool caps, 39 mufflers, 36 pairs of knee caps, 60 pairs of mittens.

One case to Red Cross Depot. Bombs:—234 pairs of socks, 51 shirts, 31 handkerchiefs, 60 pyjamas, 13 vests, 20 many tail bandages, 9 shrouds, 13 hospital caps, 8 pairs of surgical stockings, 3 head bandages, 3 eye bandages, 38 hold all bags, 6 pairs of slippers, 9 tray cloths, 2 pillows, 7 mufflers, 1 pair of mittens, 2 pairs of knee caps, 8 scrubbers, 1 large crocheted rug, 1 parcel of games and puzzles.

The last report of the Jackanapes Work Society is a convincing proof, if one were needed, of the value of the work which our working parties are doing. Grateful mention is made of pyjamas sent to Matron of the 33rd General Hospital Mesopotamia from Hongkong; of bandages sent to many home hospitals from Hongkong, and of ginger which was especially welcome during the bitter weather in France.

(Sgd.) A. D. HICKLING, Hon. Secretary.

## A SINO-JAPANESE IRONWORKS.

### ESTABLISHMENT AT FUKUOKA.

The Peking correspondent of the "N.C. Daily News" says:—Arrangements have been made for the establishment of Sino-Japanese ironworks at Fukuoka, Japan, involving a capital of \$10,000,000, which, apparently, is the lowest unit recognized by any self-respecting Japanese capitalists.

According to the Chinese Press the Chinese party to the agreement, namely the Hansemping Company, in lieu of providing their share of capital will contribute 50,000 tons of cast iron per month. The conditions of the arrangement have not yet been made public.

## A KOBE TRAGEDY.

### FORMER ACTING CONSUL'S DEATH.

Kobe, Sept. 4. H. Klingens, a Dutch subject who has been resident in Kobe for several years, died at the down town Club here last night, it is alleged, as a result of taking poison. He left two letters. The deceased had been out of employment for some time. In 1913 he was acting Vice-Consul for Sweden. "N.C. Daily News."

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given confidently to a child or an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE CHINA MAIL

## TYPHOON MAP and GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND  
TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

### BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.  
30 cents each.  
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at  
THE CHINA MAIL LTD.,  
5, Wyndham Street.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## FRENCH SUCCESSES.

## ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 10. A French communiqué states: "The artillery duel, which continued violently the night long on both banks of the Meuse. We completed our successes of September 8, on the sector of Fosses and Canteu Woods and overcame the resistance of its girded groups. We also took more prisoners. The Germans have not removed their attempts here. The importance of the enemy's defeat yesterday, is confirmed. He counter-attacked successively and with great fury, despite extremely heavy losses owing to our fire. We repelled, on several points, as many as five successive counter-attacks, annihilating part of the attacking units. A French communiqué states: On the right bank of the Meuse, there have been violent artillery duels in the region of Hill 311 and Bois-de-Fosses. GERMAN REPORT. A German official message states: We penetrated the French line to the east of Sannoigny, and took 100 prisoners. THE BRITISH FRONT. LONDON, Sept. 10. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We consolidated the positions we captured yesterday, to the south-east of Hargicourt. We drove off ridges to the east of Doullens at Arrimethiers. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Languecourt, also south-east of St. Julien. The enemy raised an advanced post to the south-east of St. Julien. We re-established the position. There is occasional artillery activity eastward of Ypres. We brought down three enemy aeroplanes and drove down four. Five of ours are missing. GERMAN REPORT. LONDON, Sept. 10. A German official message states: The English pressed us back at Hargicourt and Villers. We regained the former position. AN AVIATOR'S FIFTIETH GERMAN AEROPLANE. LONDON, Sept. 10. A French communiqué mentions that Capt. Guynemer has destroyed his fiftieth German aeroplane. INCIDENTS ON THE BRITISH FRONT. LONDON, Sept. 10. A despatch by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas on recent incidents indicating the nature of the work at the front includes the following:— A small party of a Scottish regiment patrolling on the Bapineux. Cambrai road ambushed two parties of the enemy after a two hours' wait, killing and wounding several while they themselves did not suffer a single casualty. A New Zealand N.C.O. swam a river and reconnoitred for five and a half hours. He found a mine on which he returned, and later led a patrol across and surprised a German post, killing the occupants and returning safely. The enemy forced a patrol of dismounted Indian Cavalry to withdraw from a wood in the Epéhy sector. The patrol counter-attacked and cleared out the enemy. "GROWING NERVOUSNESS" IN GERMANY. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10. The Vorwärts states that the new patriotic party referred to yesterday, is merely a new manifestation of the pan-Germans, and is of the opinion that it signifies a growing nervousness.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## ITALIAN BOOTY.

LONDON, Sept. 10. An Italian official message states: The attack on our positions at Monte Granate and Castellano, on the Carina front, failed. Our pressure continues north-east of Gorizia. The booty captured since the battle begun includes 145 guns, 94 trench mortars, 222 machine-guns and 11,190 rifles.

## THE BALKANS.

## A FRENCH ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 10. A French Eastern communiqué states: The enemy violently bombarded the Russian positions between Lake Prespa and Lake Malak. To the west of this position our detachments crossed the Dvöl and took 30 Austrians prisoners. We advanced northwards and occupied the villages of Gradista, Bubac, Monstir, Ligor and Grilac. Our advance guards retreated before the French to the north-west of Lake Malak. GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERRED AT CADIZ. CADIZ, Sept. 10. The German submarine U-293, entered the harbour owing to lack of lubricants, and was immediately interred. The U-293 is a craft of 600 tons with a crew of 30. The Commander is aged 26 and the Lieutenant is in possession of the Iron Cross.

## GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERRED AT CADIZ.

LONDON, Sept. 10. A German official message states: During August, 64 of our aeroplanes were reported missing and four of our balloons were brought down. The enemies lost 37 balloons and 205 aeroplanes. THE WAR IN THE AIR. GERMAN STATISTICS. LONDON, Sept. 10. A German official message states: During August, 64 of our aeroplanes were reported missing and four of our balloons were brought down. The enemies lost 37 balloons and 205 aeroplanes. THE FRENCH CABINET. PARIS, Sept. 10. It appears that the Socialists refused to participate in the new Ribot Cabinet mainly due to the non-fulfilment of their condition that the Socialist Ministers should remain under the orders of the Socialist Party.

## THE FRENCH CABINET.

It appears that the Socialists refused to participate in the new Ribot Cabinet mainly due to the non-fulfilment of their condition that the Socialist Ministers should remain under the orders of the Socialist Party.

## THE FRENCH CABINET.

It appears that the Socialists refused to participate in the new Ribot Cabinet mainly due to the non-fulfilment of their condition that the Socialist Ministers should remain under the orders of the Socialist Party.

## BACON INTO GLYCERINE.

LORD PORTSMOUTH'S QUERY. The blockade was discussed in the Lords recently. Lord Portsmouth asked if Danish bacon had been allowed to remain in the docks until it was in such a condition that it had to be made into glycerine. He also asked about exports to Germany.

LORD SYDENHAM said the blockade for two years at least was imperfectly used. Lord Milner said he believed there was some foundation for the bacon story, and the Food Controller had promised a thorough examination.

We had no means of absolutely stopping imports from Holland and Denmark to Germany, but such powers as we possessed were exercised to the full extent. We were not restricted by any excessive tenderness to neutrals, though we did not want in any way to hurt neutrals for the sake of hurting them. The entry of America into the war would, it was hoped, greatly help.

It must be remembered Germany had means of pressure on those neutral countries. The Marquis of Lansdowne said no calamity would have been greater than if in the early stages of the war, we had driven neutrals together to make common cause against us, and at one time such a combination of neutrals was in the offing.

## SUZ CANAL FIGURES.

The year 1916 exhibited an accentuation of the decline in the volume of tonnage passing through the Suez Canal. In 1913, 4,990 ships, of a total tonnage of approximately 20 millions used the Canal. In 1916, the number of ships had declined to 3,110, of a total tonnage of less than 42 millions. Despite three augmentations of the tariff (since increased to four, representing a total surcharge of 36 per cent. on pre-war rates), the company's revenue continued to show a heavy decline, represented by a further reduction of the dividend paid on the 50 franc ordinary shares to 77 francs 55 centimes, as compared with 158 francs in 1913. The net dividend, including the interest of five per cent. borne by the ordinary shares, is still, it is true, some seventeen per cent. on the original purchase price. The falling off is, however, very heavy and will affect those including the British Government—who were wont to rely on their Suez Canal dividends as a safe and steady source of income. The British Government own 179,928 of the ordinary shares, and their loss, as compared with 1913, amounts to about £2,000,000. The report refers to a "new and profound depression" discernible in the current year of which the ruthless submarine war is the main cause.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## STUBBORN ENEMY ASSAULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 10. Despite the terrific resistance of the Austrians in north-east Gorizia, and the deadly artillery fire and machine-gun work, the Italians are slowly loosening the enemy's grip before Hemada. An Austrian counter-blow gained a limited success, advanced elements withdrawing in order to rectify and strengthen struggling positions to the present line, which is the only dependable line hereabouts until the Generalissimo is ready for another push. As an instance of the very stubborn nature of the enemy assaults, between Korite and Sela an entire Austrian regiment on one short section assailed a battalion, but concealed machine-guns opened fire at a range of five yards, and practically the whole regiment was annihilated. Italian armies are performing heroic feats above the mountain peaks. One Italian aviator, in order to prevent his opponent's escape, rammed his machine and perished with his opponent. FIGHTING REACHES CLIMAX OF FEROCITY. UDINE, Sept. 10. There is no abatement in the bad weather. The fight for the heights north-east of Gorizia has continued day and night, and it reached its climax of ferocity owing to the Italians and Austrians, in equal numbers of strength and determination, struggling in a stream-lined area where it was impossible to employ more men or artillery. The gaps in the ranks were instantly filled, and the forces have remained thus balanced for the past twelve hours. The Italians assaulted five times.

## SWEDEN'S BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

## NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 10. Reuter learns that on Sunday night there were no new developments in the Swedish situation. The Swedish Minister, visited at the Legation, disclaimed all knowledge of the affair. SWEDISH MINISTER DENIES ALLEGATIONS. BERN, Sept. 10. The Swedish Minister has denied the statements regarding the action of the Legation, and has refused a further statement. REPORTED DEPARTURE OF COUNT LUXBURG. LONDON, Sept. 10. According to the Times, Count Luxemburg has left Buenos Aires. LONDON PRESS OPINION. UNPARDONABLE BREACH OF NEUTRALITY. LONDON, Sept. 10. All the newspapers take the most serious view of the disclosures concerning Sweden, which is denounced for committing an unpardonable breach of neutrality, while the revelation of aerially of Count Luxemburg, one of the proudest of Germany's police services, are likely to the achievements of Count Bernstorff and von Papen. Confidence is expressed that the Swedish people were innocent. The whole trouble is due to a pro-German clique which must be rooted out, but the people must give tangible proof of their friendliness to the Allies if trouble is to be avoided. It is noteworthy that the Socialists are the strongest individual Party in Sweden, but the present governing class is ultra-Conservative. Sweden is at present in the throes of a general election, and the revelations will probably influence the results.

## SENSATION THROUGHOUT AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. The Swedish exposure has created a sensation throughout the country. It is believed that it may force Sweden into the war unless the officials concerned are punished. The offence is characterised as unparalleled in modern diplomacy. It is expected that the immediate effect will be extreme precautions in granting licences for exports to Sweden. The New York Herald states that it will prove an object lesson of Prussian friendship to the Argentine. Simultaneously with Count Luxemburg's treachery, Sweden has been crying out against the iniquity of the embargo for preventing the use of America's supplies in the profitable business of feeding Germany. The Sen anticipates that when the cynical insolences and brutal contempt of neutral lives is realised, Argentina will properly attend to this business. Dr. Nordvall, a member of the Swedish Economic Mission, forecasts the recall of M. Lowen, the Swedish Minister to the Argentine, but he also declared that no Sweden would be a party to such heartless proceedings. Furthermore, owing to the ill-health of the Swedish Minister to the Argentine, he possibly mistook the contents for harmless business communications.

## PORTUGUESE STEAMER BLOWN UP.

LONDON, Sept. 10. Lloyd's agent at Marseilles reports that the Portuguese steamer Zelandia, which was requisitioned by the Portuguese Government, blew up in the harbour. There was no loss of life.

## THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

## UNEXPECTED HITCH.

PARIS, Sept. 10. There is an unexpected hitch in the formation of the Cabinet. M. Ribot has abandoned the task owing to the refusal of the Socialists to participate. This has meant the dropping out of M. Failloux and M. Thomas, two prominent ex-Ministers, who were bound to accept the decisions of their Party.

## FRESH SPLIT IN RUSSIAN CABINET.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10. The Russkaya Gazeta announces that a fresh split has occurred in the Cabinet between the Constitutional Democrats and the Socialists.

## THE SEPARATION OF FINLAND.

HELSINKI, Sept. 10. The Finnish News-Announces that the Senate has drafted a Bill for the final separation of Finland. It will be presented as an Ultimatum to the Provisional Government.

## TURKISH COMMANDER GOES TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10. Esad Pasha, Commander of the first Turkish Army, has arrived at Berlin.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE HANDICAP WEIGHTS. FIVE PERLINGS. Anticipation 138, Yid 134, First Viola 132, Titmouse 131, Buchanan's 130, Blitkin 129, Social Schemer 128, Ping Pong 127. A CLASS. King Dick 126, Anticipation 125, Ploughfield 124, Town Mouse 123, Hush Hush 122, Box 121, Ben Bolt 120, Ping Pong Chief 119. B CLASS. Coward Dullis 118, Yid 117, Whipper In 116, Titmouse 115, First Viola 114, Buchanan's 113, Blitkin 112. DISTANCE HANDICAP. Ben Bolt 111, Scratch 110, Whipper In 109, Social Schemer 108, Green Elephant 107, Town Mouse 106, Teraple 105, Ping Pong 104, Chinaman 103, Sonnybren 102, Subro 101. ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Windsor Dullis 100, King Dick 99, Australian Chief 98, Anticipation 97, Ploughfield 96, Town Mouse 95, Box 94, Yid 93, Choice Dullis 92, Ben Bolt 91, Ping Pong Chief 90, Titmouse 89, Whipper In 88, First Viola 87.

## TODAY'S GALLOPS.

On the grass course, which was heavy going, "holding" and with hurdles out, the following "times" were done this morning:— Town Mouse, Sedgwick (1) and King Dick, boy (2), 1 mile, 38.4, 1.16, 1.53, 2.28; last 35. Ploughfield, Knoll, and Bnewo Chief, boy, 1, 46, 1.24, 2.00, 2.37, 3.11; last 33.4. Windsor Dullis, Gegg, 4 mile, 33, 1.06.3; last 33.3. Yid, boy (1), and Social Schemer, Sedgwick (2), 4 mile, 33.2, 1.09.3; last 35.1; and 33.2, 1.11.2, last 35.8. Anticipation, Kremer, 1 mile, 36.2, 1.14, 1.50.2, 2.24.2; last 34. Green Elephant, Sutton, 4 mile, 34, 1.07.2; last 33.2. Tytlecock, Adams, 1, 43, 1.22, 2.00.0, 2.35, 3.00; last 34. Rex Borr, Knoll, 1 mile, 38, 1.15, 1.51.3, 2.27.1; last 35.3. Rex, Barton, 4 mile, 37.1, 1.12.2, 1.40; last 33.3. Australian Chief, Knoll, 1, 40, 1.16, 1.54.3, 2.30, 3.02.2; last 32.2. Whipper In, Knoll, 1 mile, 39, 1.18, 1.55.2, 2.28.2; last 33. Bocklan's, Sedgwick, 4 mile, 38.1, 1.14.3, 1.50; last 33.2.

## TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THAT COOL GARDEN OF REST.

This description of a soldier's friendship and its ending in a peaceful cemetery above the Thames is told by a correspondent of the "Times". "He and I left together, and seven long weeks we were in the same trench. We had the same discomforts all the way through and the same pleasures. When the ship rolled lazily through the oily swell of the Indian Ocean, her stern scattering the countless flying fish like tinsel showers, we lay on the horse-boxes and basked in the sun until our skins were mahogany colour. "We lay out on decks of nights, thinly clad, watching the low-set tropic stars and listening to the rush of water in the wake of cold fire fanned by the vessel's screws. Off Colombo we smelt the same shore breezes, the good smells and the bad, blowing into an Eastern atmosphere so new to us. We wandered, much as children would, through the palm groves fringing the shore. "One night, we sat beside the Virgin's Well at Matarich listening to the creak of the Sakia wheel and the splash of the waters falling from the pottery jars on the endless rope. The muezzin called, and his sad notes ran out from the minaret above the mosque, where he bade the faithful assemble for prayer, and his call, a creed proclaimed above the house-tops and without fear or scorn, took our talk into new channels. Thus we got to know yet another side of our friendship. "From the high ramparts above the citadel we watched the great disc of the Egyptian sun go down over the silver ribbon of the Nile. As it dipped into the dust of the desert that hung in the air low down it was like the magic of alchemy, for it transmuted the silver of the river into red gold. "Again, we watched the desert when the khamsin wind came up in restless eddies, moving amongst the sand like hands at fault. We fought there, too, but it was a fight in which we had all the advantage, so that there was no credit in it. But before many weeks had passed we were in a different battle, one that lasted but six days for me, and for him seven long months. "The last I saw of him was when he walked down to the beach beside my stretcher and waited outside the dressing station to see me safely into the barge. He nearly choked me trying to make me drink from his scanty store of water. Then I lost him. "A GOOD PLACE TO LIE. "And now, after two years, I have found what became of my friend. Going down from the great house, from the laughter on the terrace from the chatter of the children beneath the yew arbour, I found a steep path leading towards the river bank beneath a tunnel of green leaves. Fine needles carpeted the way and softened my foot steps. The little wind among the tree-tops was not strong enough to send a sound so far below. "I came to a walled-in garden under a great banyan which pines and cypresses grew. A walk of marble mosaic ringed a green oval, and suns in the grass were a dozen headstones. One of them was his name. It is a spot such as one dreams about, and in the still of the evening I looked out from this sunken garden through a gap in the trees across the river, where rolling green fields, red cattle, and the smoking cottage chimneys looked like a picture in a dark green frame. It is a good place to lie, for it has perfect peace and beauty. "When it is my time to go out I could wish for nothing better than to lie near him in the cool garden of rest."

WATERLOO, OUT OF DATE. The children of a Yorkshire school were recently set to describe an imaginary conversation between the Duke of Wellington and Sir Douglas Haig, says the Sheffield "Daily Telegraph". Here is one of their essays:— "W: Good morning Sir Douglas, how are you keeping in these days of agony? H: I am as well as can be. Let's see, thou was a great battle at Waterloo. W: Yes, there have not been many battles much fever. H: Happen not, but there are some been as bad, and happen worse. The other day we drove the Huns back 35 miles on an eighteen mile front and I don't know how many Huns we captured and I don't care, so long as I capture and kill some more. W: How many did there look to be captured? H: Oh, about 6,000 killed and 50,000 captured. W: You made a great success. Not a quarter of one, or a half of one, but a whole one. The battle of Waterloo was halcyon, but the one that is going on now is hellish. Well, good-bye. I am going back to my grave, all my things are out of date."

## ALLIES' RETALIATION.

LIEN ON SEQUESTERED GERMAN PROPERTY IN BRITAIN. The French Chamber recently discussed a motion by M. Lazard Weiler, requesting the Government to take steps to prevent the acts of spoliation by Germany, of which natives of Alsace-Lorraine who had returned to France or remained in France since the war had been victims. M. Ribot asked the Chamber to adopt the motion, adding that at the conference recently held with representatives of the British Government certain measures were decided upon:— German property, he said, which had been sequestered would provide a means of retaliation for the enemy's spoliation. The motion was adopted without a division.

## CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

A R. you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed, if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## AWAY IN THE LEAD AND STILL GAINING.

## BORATED LAVENDER

## BATH AMMONIA

## EXPRESSLY PREPARED FOR TOILET USE.

ANTISEPTIC CLEANSING. This new preparation will be found to combine the aromatic properties of the French Toilet Waters with the cleansing power of Ammonia. DELICATELY PERFUMED with the sweet odour of MITCHAM LAVENDER the bath has a new charm. The addition of antiseptics REMOVES SKIN IMPURITIES, and frees the bather from the distressing skin troubles so prevalent in tropical climates.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary  
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
ENGLISH TAILORS  
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.  
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.  
(Flower Street)  
ESTABLISHED 1860

## TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

## WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

## "MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

CHEAP! GLASS! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LIGHT! SAFE! SHOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

## DEATH OF DR. HAMILTON WRIGHT.

The death is announced in America of Dr. Hamilton Wright, to whom was largely due the holding of the First International Opium Commission in Shanghai, 1909, and the three successive Hague Opium Conferences of 1910, 1912, and 1914.

An obituary notice, written for the Pekin Gazette by one who was associated with him at these Conferences, says:—

Dr. Wright was born at Cleveland, U.S.A., in 1857, but received his University training at McGill, Montreal, where he graduated M.D. with first class honours in 1886. Soon after that he visited China and Japan, interesting himself in the study of Beri-beri, Plague and Malaria. These investigations were so successful that he was appointed John Locke Walker Fellow of Cambridge. He paid particular attention to the morbid aspect of that fatal tropical disease called Beri-beri, and was associated with Professor Mort, F.R.S., in the organization of the London County Council Laboratories, in 1899. In 1899 he was commissioned by the British Colonial Office to investigate Beri-beri in the Malay States, and this led to the foundation of the Medical Research Institute of Selangor in 1909, which has since done so much excellent work in the elucidation of many obscure problems connected with diseases in the tropics. Dr. H. Wright was the first director, and his theory regarding the causation of that paralyzing disease, though not generally accepted, contributed much to later progress. Dr. Wright returned to America in 1903, and was elected a fellow of Johns Hopkins University.

The opium question began at this time to attract considerable attention, and President Roosevelt appointed Dr. Wright an American delegate to attend the International Commission held in Shanghai in 1909. It was largely due to the information supplied by the Chinese and American delegations that such a step was made throughout the world, and made possible the holding of the successive Conferences at the Hague. The writer was one of China's delegates at the Conferences of 1910 and 1912, and could testify to the full and sympathetic support which he received from his late colleague.

In fact, so valuable were Dr. Wright's services, proved to be that on his return he was permanently attached to the State Department, and placed in special charge of the opium and narcotic departments. It may be stated here that the dangers of opium, morphine and cocaine addiction are not confined to China, but are widespread, particularly in America and France. Dr. Wright was instrumental in getting the Harrison Bill and four other anti-narcotic Bills passed through Congress. Since then, the manufacture, sale and distribution of these harmful drugs have been much reduced, and people at home and abroad have benefited correspondingly. When war was declared between the Allies and the Central Powers, Dr. Wright, with his usual energy, organized a medical field unit for service in France. He worked unceasingly, but early this year he caught a cold, which led to pneumonia from which he never recovered.

This article has been written in remembrance of the great services which the late Dr. H. Wright rendered to China, as well as to his own country. He was a most unflinching individual in spite of his great height which reached 6 feet 2. He had an open scientific mind and utilized his early training in medical research to the full for the anti-opium campaign which was destined to have far-reaching effects. He was a born organizer and medical man of all creeds in the East can not easily forget the fine Research Institute at the capital of the Malay States started by him. Dr. Wright died before his time, but his work and reputation will live after him. The widow of Dr. Hamilton Wright is a sister of Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State at Washington.

that the dangers of opium, morphine and cocaine addiction are not confined to China, but are widespread, particularly in America and France. Dr. Wright was instrumental in getting the Harrison Bill and four other anti-narcotic Bills passed through Congress. Since then, the manufacture, sale and distribution of these harmful drugs have been much reduced, and people at home and abroad have benefited correspondingly.

When war was declared between the Allies and the Central Powers, Dr. Wright, with his usual energy, organized a medical field unit for service in France. He worked unceasingly, but early this year he caught a cold, which led to pneumonia from which he never recovered.

This article has been written in remembrance of the great services which the late Dr. H. Wright rendered to China, as well as to his own country. He was a most unflinching individual in spite of his great height which reached 6 feet 2. He had an open scientific mind and utilized his early training in medical research to the full for the anti-opium campaign which was destined to have far-reaching effects. He was a born organizer and medical man of all creeds in the East can not easily forget the fine Research Institute at the capital of the Malay States started by him. Dr. Wright died before his time, but his work and reputation will live after him. The widow of Dr. Hamilton Wright is a sister of Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State at Washington.

## KAILAN COMPANY WANTS CHINGSHING MINES.

It is reported from official sources that application has been made by the Kailan Mining Administration of Tientsin for the right to operate the mines and collieries of the Chingching Company, a Sino-German Corporation which held properties on the Chihli-Sansui border. This application is receiving the favourable consideration of the Cabinet, and it is believed that no operators are so well equipped as this Anglo-Chinese Administration to carry on the work of the Chingching mines. Peking Evening Times.

REMEMBER THE NAME CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and DYSENTERY Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps, or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at special rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Superintendent.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	Sept. 12, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Huichow	Sept. 12, at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkang	Sept. 13, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANKWU	Sept. 14, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Sept. 14, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon. Excellent SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 34.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVES
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 14th Sept. at 12 Noon.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 18th Sept. at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
General Managers.

## Hughes &amp; Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

## General Auctioneers

Share, Coal and General Produce—  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

## PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Order used

Bentley's

A. &amp; C. 4th &amp; 5th Editions.

A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

"MERIDIAN" HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

## SATURDAY,

the 29th September, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DISINFECTANTS, ANTISEPTICS, AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES,

Consisting of—

QUININE in bulk and tabloid form, Balsam Peru, Oleum Ricini, Oleum Olivae, Styrae, Ung. Acid Boric, Ung. Hydrarg. Ciner, Ung. Zinc, Iodoform, Formaldehyde, Lanolin, Acid Carbolic, Fur, Lic. Alumini, Acet. Timet, Myrrh, Tinct. Opium, Gelatin Capsules, Chloroform, Aether, Spt. Campher, and a few gross of Medicine Bottles, etc., etc.

A number of Tubes of Hypodermic Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, etc., etc., and about 400 Tubes of Salvarsan.

Several cases of medicated Cotton Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gauze, etc., etc.

N.B.—Several lines of the above drugs are now practically unobtainable owing to the War.

Catalogue will be issued.

On view from Friday the 28th inst.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH

Auctioneers.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## S.S. "THOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,  
KORE AND SHANGHAI

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 12th September at 3 p.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 12th September, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1917.

2007

## BEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW  
AND STRAITS.

## THE Steamship "BENNYNNE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 12th September, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917.

2008

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHAREGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS  
FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

HAWAII LINE. "MEXICO MARU" Saturday, 15th Sept. at 3 p.m.  
"HAWAII MARU" Wednesday, 28th Sept. at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU" Thursday, 13th Sept. at 10 a.m.  
"SUSHU MARU" Thursday, 18th Sept. at 10 a.m.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 15th Sept. at Noon.  
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 23rd Sept. at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS  
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.M. HIGUCHI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE  
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")  
ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE  
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")Joint Service  
between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and  
SAN FRANCISCO.Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and  
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILS
"ORANJE"	3,000	14th September.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	26th September.
"OPHIR"	5,000	10th October.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,  
AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via  
PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI  
AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and  
is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

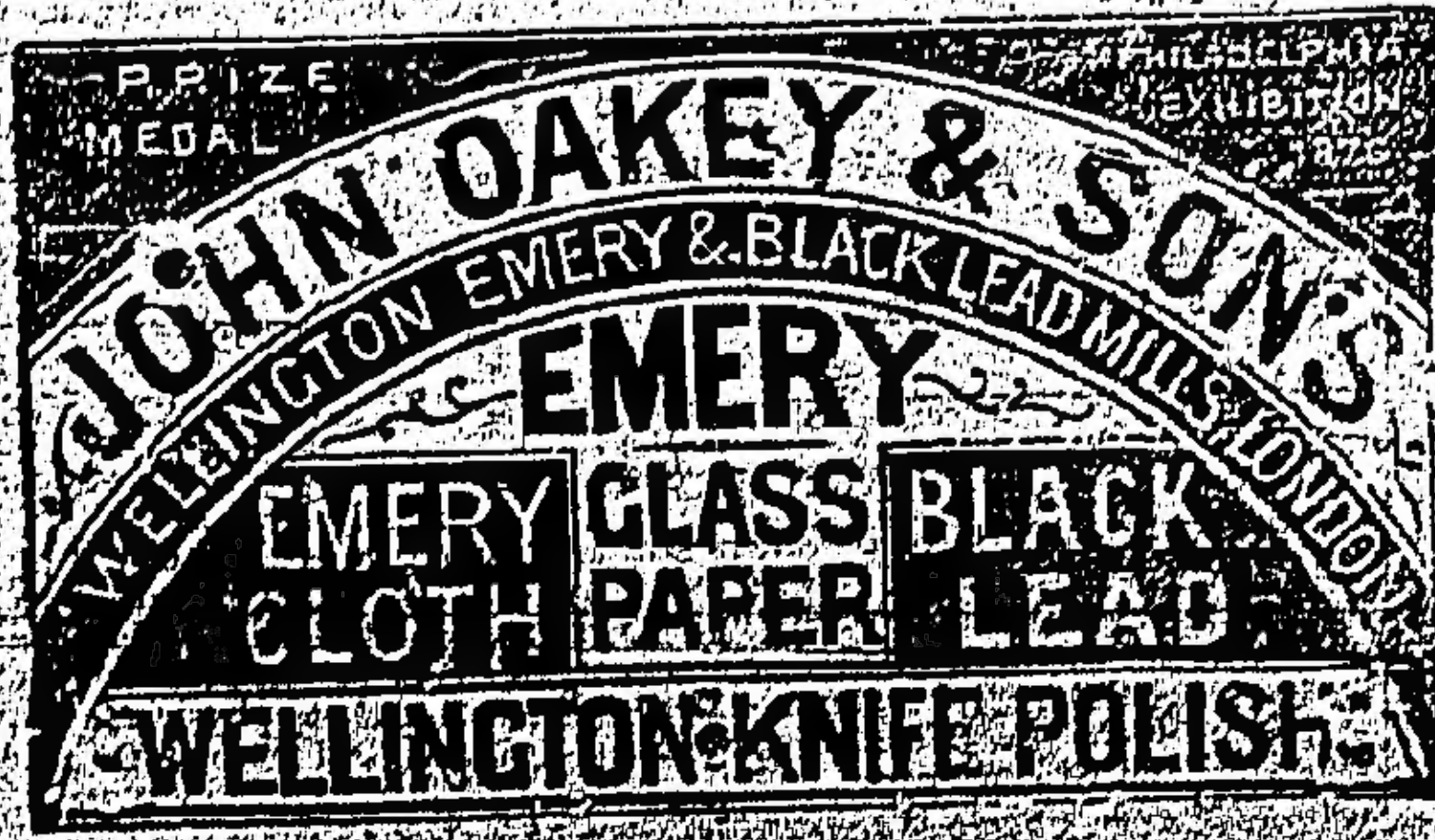
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
AGENTSWITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.  
VETARZO BLOOD  
MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of prostration, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No corner is it rubbed into the system that it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, spots, scurf, eruptions and glandular swellings, discoloured, roughness and scaly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhoea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, diarrhoea, blood-poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, galls or Dermatitis, etc. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO GRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for full particulars.

Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.



JOHN OAKLEY &amp; SONS LIMITED—Wellington Works, London

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT  
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	Displacement	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU	Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept. at Noon.
	INABA MARU	Capt. Higo, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 8th Oct. at Noon.
KOBE	NIKKO MARU	Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,800	SUNDAY, 23rd Sept. at 11 a.m.
	FUSHIMI MARU	Capt. Iizawa, Tons 21,000	TUESDAY, 25th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU	Capt. Fraser, Tons 16,000	TUESDAY, 25th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	KAGA MARU	Capt. Komatsubara, Tons 12,500	SATURDAY, 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
KOBE	RANGOON MARU	Capt. Goto, Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU	Capt. Sasaki, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 20th Sept.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
via PANAMA CANAL.

## (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 574 &amp; 575.







100